

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6830

BILL NUMBER: HB 2004

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 1, 2003

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Elimination of Short Session.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Turner

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: ☒ **GENERAL**
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State

Summary of Legislation: This bill provides that the General Assembly shall adjourn not later than April 29 of each odd-numbered year until the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate jointly issue a call for the members to reconvene. The bill provides that a joint call to reconvene: (1) must be issued not later than the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an odd-numbered year; (2) may not reconvene the General Assembly before January 1 of the following even-numbered year; and (3) may be rescinded by joint action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. The bill also provides that if the General Assembly reconvenes under a joint call, the General Assembly must adjourn *sine die* not later than March 14 following the date the General Assembly reconvenes and provides a procedure for *sine die* adjournment of the General Assembly if the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate do not issue a joint call to reconvene. It abolishes the second regular (short) session of the General Assembly and makes conforming changes in other statutes.

Effective Date: January 1, 2003 (retroactive).

Explanation of State Expenditures: There could be a reduction of expenditures for the General Assembly if the second regular session is eliminated. Legislators currently receive \$129 per diem for every day they are in session or conducting legislative business and \$51.60 per diem for every day they are not in session. The amount of legislative business per diem is equivalent to the maximum daily amount allowable for subsistence expenses for federal employees while away from home as established in the Federal Register. This amount changes annually. The \$51.60 per diem reimbursement for non-session days is established in P.L. 291-2001 as 40% of the legislative business per diem noted above.

Based on the current rate of reimbursement, the net effect on expenditures would be a savings of \$77.40 per diem for each legislator. There could be approximately 66 days of a second regular session (assuming a January 7, 2004, start date) for which 150 legislators would receive the higher rate of reimbursement. If the short session were eliminated, there would be a savings of approximately \$766,260 assuming the per diem reimbursement remains the same. These savings would occur in the even-numbered years beginning in 2004 and would be dependent on the current federal rate of reimbursement.

Legislators would still be entitled to the higher rate of reimbursement if they conduct legislative business during this time. These expenses will offset the net savings previously noted. This also assumes that no special session would be called to offset the reduction in expenditures.

There would also be a savings in mileage reimbursement. Legislators are entitled to travel reimbursement of mileage for one round-trip per week while they are in session. The round-trip mileage reimbursement for the members of the General Assembly has averaged approximately \$6,800 per week.

There could be a minimal reduction in staff costs for the House, Senate, and the Legislative Services Agency if these agencies did not have to employ session-only staff during a second regular session.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: General Assembly.

Local Agencies Affected:

Information Sources: Federal Register.

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